

Net Surplus appertaining to the Presidency of Fort William—Sicca Rupees 37,462 8 0 2,97,463 8 2

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

Amount of the Surplus Off reckonings of the Cavalry, Artillery, European and Native Infantry, European and Native Invalids as per Statement of the Military Auditor General at Fort St. George, received with Mr. Secretary Gardiner's Letter, dated 11th June 1814, amounting to Star Pagodas 91, 324, 27, 22, equal to Sicca Rupees —

Deduct amount paid to eight Officers on the retired List in Europe, viz. Major Generals Bridget, Bickell, Conyngham and Gells, and Colonel Wynne, for the whole year, Colonel Massey, and Major General Dugald Campbell, for broken periods, making a complete year, Major General Collins and Trent, for ditto, ditto, making a ditto, and Colonel Cuppage and Major General Tolson, ditto ditto, at £ 543. 15 each, equal to Sicca Rupees — 38,300 0 0
 Net Surplus appertaining to the Presidency of Fort St. George—Sicca Rupees 2,47,138 8 2

BOMBAY.

Amount of the Surplus Off reckonings of the Artillery and Gun Lascars, attached to the European and Native Infantry, and the European Invalids for the year 1808, as per Statement of the Military Auditor General at Bombay received with Mr. Secretary Adam's Letter, dated 6th of Mar. 1810, Bombay Rupees 65, 270 1 5 equal to — Sicca Rupees — 82,462, 10 0

Deduct the amount paid to three Officers on the retired List in Europe, viz. Major Generals Bowles, Peche and Nicholson, for the whole year at £ 543. 15, each equal to Sicca Rupees — 12,487 8 0
 Deduct the amount paid to the late Major General Brownrigg deceased, in Europe, from the 1st of January to the 3d of February 1808, (34 days) and to Major General Waddington, in India, from the 4th of February to the 31st of December 1808, (332 days) at £ 543. 15, equal to Sicca Rupees — 5,161 8 0

Net Surplus appertaining to the Presidency of Bombay Sicca Rupees 16,653, 6 0
 Total remaining surplus to be divided among the Colonels upon the effective Establishment of the three Presidencies — Sicca Rupees 5,90,414 4 3

ABSTRACT OF SHARES

Major Generals and Colonels of the Presidency of Fort William,	Ditto of	Fort St. George,	
Ditto	Ditto of	Bombay	35
Ditto	Ditto of		80
			10
Total Shares			76

The Net amount of each Share is Sicca Rupees 7,768 9 8
 Lost by Fractions 5 7

No. 2

Statement shewing the Names of the Officers of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay who are entitled to share in the Remaining Surplus Off-reckoning for the year 1808, and Amount due to each Individual.

FORT WILLIAM

Major General	Thomas Nichols, from 1st January to 31st December 1808	7,768 9 8
	George Ruffel, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Sir Evan Baillie, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	John McDonald, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	William Palmer, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Edward Clarke, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	James Dunn, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	James Dickson, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Samuel Watton, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Robert Rayne, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Richard Macan, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	George Hardyman, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	James Pringle, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Hugh Stafford, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	James Morris, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Peregrine Powell, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Robert Phillips, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Robert Bruce, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	H. C. Palmer, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Robert Blair, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	William Kirkpatrick, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	John McIntyre, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	John Gardiner, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	H. De Castro, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Bennet Marley, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	William Burne, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Thomas Hawkshaw, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Dyson Marshall, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Daniel Conyngham, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Samuel Bradshaw, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Nicholas Carnegie, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	John Horsford, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	John Gordon, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	T. S. Bateman, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	George Wood, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
Total Proportion appertaining to the Bengal Presidency.		Sicca Rupees 2,71,901 2 4

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

Major General	Dugald Campbell, from the 1st January to 25th March 1808, (85 days.)	1,804 2 11
Lieutenant Col. Comd.	Keith M'Allister, from 26th March to 31st Dec. 1808, (281 days.)	5,964 6 9
	Thomas Dallas, from the 1st January to 31st December 1808.	7,768 9 8
Major General	John Pater, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
Colonel	John Orr, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
Major General	David Smith, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
Lieut. Col. Comdr.	Robert Bell, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Adwell Taylor, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
Colonel	Daniel Mc Neil, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	William Kenney, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Thomas Bowser, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
Lieut. Col. Comdt.	Alex. Cuppage, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
Major General	Thos. Trent, do. 7th Apr. 1808 (98 days.)	2,080 1 11
Lieut. Col. Comdt.	John Chalmers, from 8th April to 31st December 1808, (268 days.)	5,688 7 8
Major General	Richard Tolson, from 1st January to 21st Nov. 1808, (326 days.)	6,919 9 8
Lieut. Col. Comdt.	Charles Corner, from 22d Nov. to 31st Dec. 1808, (40 days.)	849 0 5
Colonel	Thomas Leighton, from 1st January to 23d May 1808, (143 days.)	3,035 4 5
Lieut. Col. Comdt.	Alexander Dyce, from 23d May to 31st Dec. 1808, (223 days.)	4,733 5 3
Colonel	John Richardson, from 1st January to 31st December 1808.	7,768 9 8
Major General	Daniel Burr, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Francis Gowdie, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	George Roberts, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Urban Vigors, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Archibald Brown, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Robert Cr ker, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
Colonel	David Campbell, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
Major General	George Wahab, ditto to 26th Dec. 1808. (361 days.)	7,662 7 8
Lieut. Col. Comdt.	R. M. Strange, from 27th to 31st do. do.	106 2 0
Major General	Francis Torrens, 1st Jan. 1808 to 31st Dec. do.	7,768 9 8
Colonel	Carey Lalande, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Barry Close, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	P. A. Agnew, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Robert Mackay, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
Lieut. Col. Comdt.	Gabriel Doveton, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
Colonel	Hector Maclean, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
Total Proportion appertaining to the Presidency of Fort St. George, BOMBAY,		2,33,953 2 0

Major General	Kenneth McPherson, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1808.	7,768 9 8
	James Kerr, from ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Richard Gore, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
Colonel	John Wileman, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Henry Oakes, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8
	Thomas Marshall, ditto ditto	7,768 9 8

Colonel

Charles Reynolds, from 1st Jan. to 31st December 1808.	7,768	9	8
Bursey Bole, ditto ditto	7,768	9	8
Andrew Anderson, ditto ditto	7,768	9	8
S. W. B. Waddington, from 1st Jan. to 31st Feb. (34 days.)	721	10	0
John Bellist, from 1st January to 11th February (42 days.)	801	7	8
Richard Jones, from 12th February to 21st Dec. (324 days.)	6,922	2	0
Charles Baye, from 4th February to 31st December, (332 days.)	7,046	14	11
appertaining to the Presidency of Bombay,			
Sicca Rupees 55,454 to			

No. 3.

Statement of the Balance of Shares of Off reckonings for the year 1808, payable to Colonels of the Presidency of Fort William, who are in India, or to the Heirs, Administrators, or Assigns, of such as have died in India.

Lieutenant General	John McDonald, amount of his share, Deduct received in advance,	7,768 9 8 4,000 0 0	3,768 9 8
Major General	William Palmer, ditto ditto Samuel Watton, ditto ditto Richard Macan, amount of his share, Deduct received in advance in England, £ 500,	3,768 9 8 3,768 9 8 7,768 9 8 3,827 9 5	3,941 0 3
	Hugh Stafford, amount of his share, Deduct received in advance in England, £ 500	7,768 9 8 3,827 9 5	3,941 0 3
	James Morris, amount of his share, Deduct received in advance,	7,768 9 8 4,000 0 0	3,768 9 8
	H. C. Palmer, ditto as ditto Robert Blair, ditto as ditto Bennet Marley, ditto as ditto Dyson Marshall, ditto as ditto George Wood, amount of his share, Deduct received in advance in England, £ 500,	7,768 9 8 7,768 9 8 7,768 9 8 7,768 9 8 7,768 9 8 3,827 9 5	3,941 0 3
Major General	John Horsford, amount of his share, Deduct received in advance	7,768 9 8 4,000 0 0	3,768 9 8
	John Gordon, amount of his share, Deduct received in advance in England, £ 500,	7,768 9 8 3,827 9 5	3,941 0 3
Total Sicca Rupees.			40,681 8 0

No. 4.

Statement of the Shares in the Off-reckoning Fund of the year 1808, payable to Colonels of the Presidency of Fort William, who are in Europe, or who have died in Europe, and shewing the sums to be deducted from the Shares of such of those Officers to whom advances have been made in India.

Shares of Part of those Officers to whom amounts have been made in India.			
Major General	Thomas Nicholls (alias Broadhurst), amount of his share,	7,768	9 8
Lieut. General	George Ruffell,	7,768	9 8
	Sir Ewen Bailie, amount of his share,	7,768	9 8
	Deduct Advance received in India,	4,000	0 0
		3,768	9 8
Major General	Edward Clark, amount of his share,	7,768	9 8
	Deduct Advance received in India,	4,000	0 0
		3,768	9 8
Lieut. General	James Dunn, Amount of his share,	7,768	9 8
	James Dickson,	7,768	9 8
Major General	Robert Rayne,	7,768	9 8
Lieut. General	George Hardyman,	7,768	9 8
Colonel	James Pringle,	7,768	9 8
Major General	Peregrine Powell,	7,768	9 8
	Robert Phillips,	7,768	9 8
	Robert Bruce,	7,768	9 8
	William Kirkpatrick,	7,768	9 8
	John M'Intyre,	7,768	9 8
	John Gardiner,	7,768	9 8
	Henry De Castro, Amount of his share,	7,768	9 8
	Deduct Advance received in India,	4,000	0 0
		3,768	9 8
	William Burne, of his share,	7,768	9 8
	Thomas Hawkshaw,	7,768	9 8
	Daniel Conyngham,	7,768	9 8
	Samuel Bradshaw, Amount of his share,	7,768	9 8
	Deduct Advance received in India,	4,000	0 0
		3,768	9 8
	Nicholas Carnegie, Amount of his share,	7,768	9 8
	T. S. Bateman,	7,768	9 8
Total Off-reckonings for the year 1808, to be adjusted in Europe on account of Officers, & belonging to the Presidency of Fort William,			

No. 5

Statement of the Balance of Shares of Off reckonings of the year 1808, payable to Officers of the Presidency of Fort St. George, who are in India, or to the Heirs, Administrators, or Assigns of such as have died in India.

Major General	John Pater, Amount of his share, Deduct received in Advance in India, Star Pagodas 1,128,	7,768 9 8 3,454 0 3	4,314 9 5
Lieut. Col. Comt.	Robert Bell, ditto ditto, ditto ditto, John Chalmers, Amount of his share, Deduct received in Advance Star Pagodas 824	7,768 9 8 7,768 9 8 3,688 7 9 2,523 2 4	4,314 9 5 4,314 9 5
Major General	Robert Croker, Amount of his share, Deduct received in Advance Star Pagodas 1,128	7,768 9 8 3,454 0 3	4,314 9 5
	George Wahab, amount of his share, Deduct received in advance Star Pagodas, 1,112 37 60	7,662 7 9 3,407 12 3	4,254 11 5
Lieut. Col. Comt.	R. M. Strange, amount of his share, Deduct received in advance Star Pagodas 23 7 20	106 2 0 67 14 4	38 8 8
Major General	Francis Torrens, amount of his share, Deduct received in advance Star Pagodas, 1,128	7,768 9 8 3,454 0 3	4,314 9 5
	Carey Lalande, ditto ditto as ditto,	7,768 9 8	4,314 9 5
Sicca Rupees.			33,345, 13 0

No. 6.

Statement of the Shares in the Off-reckoning Fund of the year 1808, payable to Officers of the Presidency of Fort St. George, who are in Europe or who have died in Europe, and shewing the sums to be deducted from the Shares of such of those Officers to whom advances have been made in India.

the Shares of such of those Officers to whom advances have been made in India.			
Major General	Dugald Campbell, amount of his share,		1,804 2 11
Lieut. Col. Comt.	Keith Macalister, amount of his share.		5,964 6 9
	Thomas Dallas,		7,768 9 8
Colonel	John Orr,		7,768 9 8
Major General	David Smith,		7,768 9 8
Colonel	Daniel McNeil,		7,768 9 8
	William Kinsey,		7,768 9 8
	Thomas Bowser,		7,768 9 8
Lieut. Col. Comt.	Alexander Cuppage,		7,768 9 8
Major General	Thomas Trent,		2,080 1 11
	Richard Tolson,		6,919 9 8
Lieut. Col. Comt.	Charles Corner,		849 0 5
Colonel	Thomas Leighton,		3,035 4 5
Lieut. Col. Comt.	Alexander Dyce,		4,733 5 3
Colonel	John Richardson,		7,768 9 8
Major General	Daniel Burr,		7,768 9 8
	Francis Gowdie, amount of his share,	7,768 9 8	
	Deduct received in advance Star Pagodas 1,128 or Sa. Rs.	3,432 0 2	
			4,336 9 6
	George Roberts, amount of his share,		7,768 9 8
	Urban Vigor, amount of his share,		7,768 9 8
	Archibald Brown,		7,768 9 8
Colonel	David Campbell,		7,768 9 8

Barry Close, amount of his share,	7,708 9 8	
Deduct advance in India Star Pagodas 1,123	3,454 0 3	4,314 9 5
P. A. Agnew, amount of his share,	7,768 9 8	
Deduct advance in India Star Pagodas, 564	1,727 0 1	6,041 9 7
Robert Mackay, amount of his share,	7,768 9 8	
Lieut. Col. Genl. Gabriel Dovey,	7,768 9 8	
Colonel Hector McLean,	7,768 9 8	

Total Off-reckonings of the year 1809, to be adjusted in Europe, on account of Officers of the Presidency of Fort St. George, Sicca Rupees 1,64,354 6 0

No. 7.

Statement of the Shares in the Off-reckoning Fund of the year 1809, payable to Colonels of the Presidency of Bombay who are in Europe, or who have died in Europe, and shewing the sums to be deducted from the Shares of each of those Officers.

Major General	James Kerr, amount of his share,	7,768 9 8
	Richard Gore,	7,768 9 8
	John Wiseman,	7,768 9 8
	Henry Oakes,	7,768 9 8
	Thomas Marshall,	7,768 9 8
	Charles Reynolds,	7,768 9 8
Colonel	Burnaby Boles,	7,768 9 8
Major General	Andrew Anderson,	7,768 9 8
	Richard Jones, amount of his share,	6,877 2 0
	Deduct advance in India, Bombay Rupees 4,000	3,827 9 5

Total Off-reckonings of the year 1806, to be adjusted in Europe, on account of Officers of the Presidency of Bombay, Sicca Rupees 65,198 5 11

No. 8.

Statement of the Shares of Off-reckonings for the year 1808, payable to Colonels of the Presidency of Bombay, supposed to have been in India, or to have died in India; at the date of the Off-reckoning accounts up to the year 1809, but of whom no separate Statement has been received in Bengal.

Major General	Kenneth McPherson, amount of his share,	7,768 9 8
	W. S. Waddington, (34 days)	721 10 9
	John Bellasis, (42 days)	801 7 8
Colonel	Charles Boyd, (332 days)	7,046 14 11

Total Off-reckonings of the year 1808, to be adjusted in Bombay as no account of the advances made to the respective Officers (if any) has been received here. Total Sicca Rupees 16,428 11 0

The Military Pay Master General will take the necessary measures for the payment of the Balances of Shares of the Off-reckoning Fund due to the Officers of the Bengal Establishment for the year 1808, as contained in the Statement No. 3.

(Signed) G. W. GARDINER

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Government.

THE COURIER BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18th AUG. 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Leighton's Commission of Lieutenant be dated the 1st instead of the 20th of January as directed in the General Order, dated the 28th of January 1814, it appearing that Lieutenant Davidson, on whose resignation of the Hon'ble Company's Service, Lieut. Leighton was promoted, was publicly announced a Partner in a House of Agency at Java, on that date.

Bombay Castle, 23d August 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to grant a furlough to the Presidency on Sick Certificate to Lieutenant Colonel Urquhart, Commanding the British Troops in the Fort and Poorah of Baroda.

Bombay Castle 24th August 1814.

The following promotion is ordered to take place in the 7th Regiment, Native Infantry in consequence of the death of Lieutenant J. D. McVicar Grant on the 9th instant:

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William B. Kennedy, to be Lieutenant, vice Grant deceased, date of rank 10th August 1814.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1814.

Messrs. John Tod and James Roy having produced counterparts of their Covenants with the Hon'ble Company, as Assistant Surgeons of this Presidency, they are admitted on the Medical Establishment accordingly, from the date of their arrival at Bombay.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Govt.

We have selected various interesting articles of intelligence from the English Papers of April and the beginning of May received by the Cumbrian, part of which it was our intention to have communicated to our Readers in an Additional Supplement to our last number; but some circumstances occurred which deferred the preparation of them for the Press, so long after last Saturday, that we thought it more advisable to reserve them for the publication of this day's Paper—the English Papers for the month of March con-

tain very little news of importance; we shall endeavour by degrees to extract from them whatever is worthy the attention of our Readers; it will be, in the mean while, satisfactory to know, that the London Gazette during the month of March, contain the official despatches from Lord Wellington respecting the severe battles which led to the capture of Bourdeaux, and also the official accounts respecting the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom; and the capture of the Clorinde Frigate by the Eurotas, so that the accounts already received at the Presidency of all these events are fully confirmed by the English Papers. Lord Wellington appears to have been slightly wounded in the thigh, in the action of the 27th of February, but his wound did not force him to quit the field, and he considered it of so trifling a nature that he did not allow it to appear in the list of casualties—we are sorry to find also that during the battles at St. Sever the Earl of March was severely wounded; and the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Hood, Eldest Son of Lord Hood, of Catherington was killed, in attempting to drive the enemy from Aire on the 2d of March.

Little or no news has been received from either of the other Presidencies during the past week; we find that preparations are making at Madras for the reception of Mr. Elliott, but it is not probable that the Fleet in which he is proceeding thither will arrive there till the beginning or middle of next month.

(From the Bombay Gazette).

It is said that the allied Monarch's mean to give Marshall Blucher the village of Johannisburg in the Rhingau—seven leagues from Mentz and famous for its wines. It is the same estate which Buonaparte had given to Marshall Kellerman.

On Buonaparte's passing thro' Orgon, in his way to St. Tropez, the Peasants assembled round him and urged him to shout, Vive le Roi, which he did twice.

The Empress Josephine had arrived at Turin, on her way to Mantua to visit her son Eugene Beauharnois.

The Queen of Westphalia was stopped on the 21st of April, by the Sieur Montbreuil, between Nemours and Sens and robbed by him of 100,000 francs in gold, and diamonds valued at 4 or 5 millions.

PARIS, APRIL 27.—Persons who have arrived from Nismes assure us that they met Buonaparte at St. Syphorein with General Bertrand. He had an escort of only 4 men. The Generals of the allied powers were in other carriages.

The Emperor of Austria will reside during his stay in England at the Duke of Cumberland's apartments in St. James and the King of Prussia at those of the Duke of Clarence. The Emperor of Russia will it is thought, stay with his sister the Dutchess of Oldenbourg, at the Pulteney Hotel.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange had arrived in London on the 2d of May and paid his respects to the Princess Charlotte.

The fuzileers, the 89th regiment, and a strong corps of artillery will form a part of the force about to proceed to America.

Mr. H. Ellis quitted England, the 30th of April, on a mission to the Court of Persia.

Two fine vessels left Bristol, in the latter end of April, for the East Indies. They are the first which have sailed from the ports under the authority of the new charter.

A court Martial had been ordered to assemble at Portsmouth, on Vice Admiral Stirling, on charges of misconduct during his command at Jamaica.

Some further provision is to be made for the Duke of Wellington, to enable him the better to maintain his high earned dignities.

Moorings for 100 sail of ships of war of various rates, are preparing in the Medway.

An expedition, it is said, is intended to be embarked from Cadiz for the Mississippi; to consist of 12,000 Spanish troops, for the purpose of recovering Louisiana.

Maestricht, Venlo, and all the places that belonged to Holland in 1785, were to be delivered up on the 3d of May, to the Dutch Troops. The Austrian General St. Vincent had also assumed the military Government of the former Austrian Netherlands.

The Earl of St. Vincent succeeds Lord Bridport as General of Marines.

We apprehend that the Bishop of Calcutta came out with the fleet which left England at the same time as the Cumbrian.

Our loss in the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom we lament to say is confirmed. General Gore of the 33d, Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable J. Macdonald, and Lieut. Col. Mercer of the Guards were killed, as was Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable G. Carleton together with many other gallant officers.

We understand that the ticket No. 166, of the Calcutta Lottery, drawn on the Sixth day, a Prize of 50,000 Rupees, is the joint property of Wittoba Cannojee and Peer Cawn Tyabjee, two Natives of this place. Fortune seems to smile with peculiar favor on Wittoba Cannojee, as this is the third Capital Prize which he has obtained in the Calcutta Lottery within the last twelve months. What is often the case also with this capricious Lady, she favors one who does not at all require her assistance.

We are happy to find that No. 2746 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees in the same Lottery is the property of Captains Jacob Maughan and W. S. Hamilton of the Bombay Marine.

BARODA, 10th AUGUST 1814.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER

SIR,

If you deem the accompanying extract from my Meteorological journal, worthy of insertion in your paper, you are welcome to make that use of it. It is the greatest extreme of heat I ever experienced, even in the Persian Gulf; the highest I ever saw, the Thermometer in the Sun was 139° in 1811, it is true that was on a spot of land not more than 200 yards broad, surrounded by the Sea on three sides, and a strong Sea breeze blowing.

June 3d, "Hot Northwest wind, Thermometer in the house behind wet tatts 100°.

4th, "Very hot Northerly wind and dreadfully oppressive, even behind wet tatts,

"extreme heat at half past 2 o'clock P. M.

"on the Sand 158°, took it in the house

"and cooled it, put it again on a stool in

"the Sun two feet from the ground, rose to

"145°, in the house behind the tatts 101°.

"Sun vertical over Baroda nearly.

5th, "Wind not so hot and more westerly, Thermometer on the Sand 144°.

"on the Stool 134°, in the house 101°. Sun nearly vertical.

6th and 7th, "Wind Southerly and heat much moderated, Thermometer in the

"house 98½°."

HY. SEALY.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS]—On Saturday, the 20th Instant, the Lady of John Leckie, Esq. of a daughter.
On the 24th Instant, the Lady of Captain John Pringle, of a son.

DEATHS]—Died sincerely lamented as he had lived respected and beloved, on the 9th inst. at Surar, after a short illness, Lieutenant Duncan, James Macvicar Grant, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, on this Establishment, and Acting Sub-adjutant Commissary General.

The premature death of this excellent young man has left a blank in the society of his friends that will not easily be filled up, and the recollection of him can never fail to excite in their breasts a sigh of regret to his honored memory.

His Remains were followed to the place of Interment by almost every Gentleman of the nation, and sincere regret for the loss of departed worth was strongly marked in the countenance of all who attended the funeral Procession.

On the 21st instant at Caranja, Major Charles Millingcham, of the Invalid Battalion.

On Monday evening, in his twenty-first year, Lieutenant Peter Jenkins, of the H. C. Artillery Corps, whose memory will be long and deeply lamented by those who were best acquainted with his amiable disposition and honorable principles.

BENGAL.

DEATH]—On the 29th April, at Tagal Lieut. Col. Keastery of the Madras Establishment, Resident of that District.

MADRAS.

BIRTH]—The Lady of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice at Madras of a son, on the 14th instant.

ARRIVAL]—Assistant Surgeon John Llewellyn Pioneer Corps.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

EXTRACTED FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE CONSERVATIVE SENATE, OF WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL.

The Conservative Senate deliberating upon the Plan of Constitution presented to it by the Provisional Government, in execution of the Act of the Senate of the 1st instant.

After having heard the Report of a Special Commission of Seven Members, Decrees as follows.—

Art. 1. The French Government is monarchical, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

2. The French people call freely to the Throne of France Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the late King, and after him the other Members of the House of Bourbon, in the ancient order.

3. The ancient Nobility resume their titles. The new preserve theirs hereditarily. The Legion of Honour is maintained with its prerogatives. The King shall fix the decoration.

4. The executive power belongs to the King.

5. The King, the Senate, and the Legislative Body, concur in the making of laws.

Plans of laws may be equally proposed in the Senate and in the Legislative Body.

Those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the Legislative Body.

The King can invite equally the two Bodies to occupy themselves upon objects which he deems proper.

The function of the King is necessary for the completion of a law.

6. There are 150 Senators at least, and 200 at most.

Their dignity is immovable, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture. They are named by the King.

The present Senators, with the exception of those who should renounce the quality of French Citizen, are maintained, and form part of his number. The actual endowment of the Senate and the Senatorships belongs to them. The revenues are divided equally between them, and pass to their successors. In case of the death of a Senator without direct male posterity, his portion returns to the public treasure. The Senators who shall be named in future cannot partake of this endowment.

7. The Princes of the Royal Family, and the Princes of the blood are by right Members of the Senate.

The functions of a Senator cannot be exercised until the person has attained the age of 21 years.

8. The Senate decides the cases in which the discussion of objects before them shall be public or secret.

9. Each Department shall send to the Legislative Body the same number of Deputies as before sent thither.

The Deputies who sit in the Legislative Body at the period of the last adjournment shall continue to sit till they are replaced. All preserve their pay.

In future they shall be chosen immediately by the Electoral Bodies, which are preferred, with the exception of the changes that may be made by a law in their organization.

The duration of the functions of the Deputies to the Legislative Body is fixed at five years.

The new Election shall take place for the Session of 1816.

10. The Legislative Body shall assemble of right each year on the 1st of October. The King may convocate it extraordinarily; he may adjourn it; he may also dissolve it; but in the latter case another Legislative Body must be formed, in three months at the latest, by the Electoral Colleges.

11. The Legislative Body has the right of discussion. The sittings are public, unless in cases where it chooses to form itself into a general Committee.

12. The Senate, Legislative Body, Electoral Colleges and Assemblies of Cantons elect their President from among themselves.

13. No Member of the Senate, or Legislative Body, can be arrested without a previous authority from the Body to which he belongs.

The Trial of a Member of the Senate or Legislative Body belongs exclusively to the Senate.

14. The Ministers may be Members either of the Senate or Legislative Body.

15. Equality of proportion in the taxes is of right: no tax can be imposed or received unless it has been freely consented to by the Legislative Body and the Senate. The Land-tax can only be established for a year. The Budget of the following year, and the accounts of the preceding year, are presented annually to the Legislative Body and the Senate at the opening of the Sitting of the Legislative Body.

16. The law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting of the army.

17. The independence of the judicial power is guaranteed. No one can be removed from his natural Judges.

The institution of Juries is preserved, as well as the publicity of trial in criminal matters.

The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished.

The King has the right of pardoning.

18. The Courts and ordinary Tribunals existing at present are preserved; their number cannot be diminished or increased, but in virtue of a law. The Judges are for life and irremovable, except the Justices of the Peace and the Judges of Commerce. The Commissions and extraordinary Tribunals are suppressed and cannot be re-established.

19. The Court of Cassation, the Courts of Appeal, and the Tribunals of the First Instance, propose to the King three candidates for each place of Judge vacant in their body. The King chooses one of the three. The King names the First Presidents, and the Public Ministry of the Courts and the Tribunals.

20. The military on service, the officers and soldiers on half pay, the widows and pensioned officers, preserve their ranks, honours, and pensions.

21. The person of the King is sacred and inviolable. All the acts of the Government are signed by a Minister. The Ministers are responsible for all which those acts contain violation of the laws, public and private liberty, and the rights of citizens.

22. The freedom of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The Ministers of Worship are treated and protected alike.

23. The liberty of the Press is entire, with the exception of the legal repression of offences, which may result from the abuse of that liberty. The Senatoria.

Commissions of the Liberty of the Press and individual liberty are preserved.

24. The public debt is guaranteed.
The sales of the national domains are irrevocably maintained.

25. No Frenchman can be prosecuted for opinions or votes which he has given.

26. Every person has the right to address individual petitions to every constituted authority.

27. All Frenchmen are equally admissible to all civil and military employments.

28. All the laws existing at present remain in vigour, until they be legally repealed. The code of civil laws shall be entitled *Civil Code of the French*.

29. The present Constitution shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people, in the form which shall be regulated by Louis STANISLAUS XAVIER shall be proclaimed King of the French, as soon as he shall have signed and sworn, by an act stating, *I accept the Constitution; I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed.*

This Oath shall be repeated in the solemnity, when he shall receive the Oath of Fidelity of the French.

(Signed) Prince of Benevento, President; Counts of Valence and de Pastoret, Secretaries; The Prince Arch-treasurer Counts Abrial, Barbe Marbois, Emmercy, Barthelemy, Baldeubuck, Bourmonville, Cornet, Garbenara, Legrand, Chatecloup, Cholier, Coland, Davons, de Gregory, Decroix, Depere, Dem, barriere, Dhauberfarr, Defart, Tracy, d'Harville, Hedonville, Fabre, (de l'Aude), Ferriou, Dubois Dubis, de Fontanes, Garat, Gregoire, Herwyn de Neville, Jaucourt, Klein, Journa, Aubert, Lambrecht, Lujoinars, Lejeas, Lebun de Rochemont, Lemerrier, Meerman, de Lesperaise, de Mambadon, Le-moir, Rarache, de Mailleville, Redon, Roger Ducos, Pere, Tischer, Porcher, de Rechebourg, de Ponte, Conlant, Saar, Rogal, St. Martin, de Lamotte, Sainte Suzanne, Sieyes, Schimmelpenninck, Van de Vandegelder, Van de Pol, Venturi, Vanbois, Duc de Valmy, Villetard, Vimar, Van Zuylen van Nyvelt.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

RECEPTION OF MONSIEUR, BROTHER TO THE KING OF FRANCE, IN PARIS.

PARIS, APRIL 12.—The 12th of April is destined to furnish to the history of France one of its brightest pages. At mid day, the Members of the Provisional Government, and the Commissioners of the several Ministerial Departments, preceded and followed by the Municipal Body, and numerous detachments of the national guard of Paris, repaired to the barrier of Bondy, to meet his Royal Highness Monsieur, brother of the King, and Lieutenant General of the kingdom. A little before one o'clock his Royal Highness appeared on the outside of the barrier, surrounded by several grand Officers and Officers of his Household, and a group of Marshals of France, who had gone before to meet him. Monsieur, and all the persons who surrounded him, were on horseback. His Royal Highness was dressed in the uniform of the national guard.

At this moment the Members of the Provisional Government, preceded by Masters of the Ceremonies, advanced towards his Royal Highness. The Prince of Benevento, in the name of the Provisional Government, addressed the Prince in these terms:—

"MONSIEUR.—The happiness which we feel, on this day of regeneration, is beyond all expression. It Monsieur receives with that celestial goodness which distinguishes his august House, the homage of our religious tenderness, and of our respectful devotion."

The following is nearly the answer of Monsieur, as far as could be recollected:—

"GENTLEMEN.—Members of the Provisional Government—I thank you for all you have done for our country. I experience an emotion which deprives me of the power of expressing all that I feel. No more divisions; Peace; and France. I see it once more, and nothing is changed, except that there is one Frenchman more amongst you."

The cries of *Vive le Roi! Vive Monsieur! Vive les Bourbons!* resounded on all sides.

The cavalcade advanced from the barrier of Bondy to the suburb and the street of St. Denis, through which it repaired to the Metropolitan Church. It was nearly three hours before the cavalcade reached the Church of Notre Dame. The Canons, in their robes, waited for his Royal Highness at the great gate of the Church. He was received under the canopy, and his first movement was to throw himself on his knees to return thanks to God.

Monsieur was conducted by Baron De Cramayel, performing the office of Master of the Ceremonies, to the chair and desk which were reserved for him under a canopy to the middle of the choir. His Royal Highness took his place there, surrounded by his Officers and Almoners. Behind the chair of Monsieur were chairs, on which were placed the Members of the Provisional Government. Around the Prince, on his right and left, were General Delfolles, Commandant of the national guard and of the department of the Seine, the Marshals of France, and the Commissioners for the Ministerial Department; in front of the chair of his Royal Highness were the Masters of the Ceremonies, with their assistants.

The Canons having taken their stations in the sanctuary, the *Te Deum* was performed at the grand organ. It was followed by *Domine saluum fac regem*, which all hearts repeated.

The ceremony being over, his Royal Highness was conducted back under the canopy, amid exclamations still louder, if possible, than those which were heard at his arrival. He again mounted his horse, and the cavalcade that had gone to

meet him at the barrier conducted him to the Palace of the Thuilleries.

At the moment of the Prince's entering the Palace, the white flag was hoisted over the pavilion of the centre, amid the exclamations of the innumerable crowd who covered the gardens of the Thuilleries. His Royal Highness, before entering his apartments, went through all the ranks of the national guard, with which the court of the palace was filled. He conversed with a great number of them, took them by the hand with affability, and to all of them the most affecting language, which French hearts eagerly received. Being conducted to his apartments by his attendants, he gave several audiences.

In the evening the greater part of the public edifices, and a great number of private houses were spontaneously illuminated, and decorated with ingenious emblems.

PARIS, APRIL 10.—Monsieur, Lieut. General of the Kingdom, has appointed the following persons to be Members of the Provisional Council of State:—

The Prince of Benevento; the Duke of Cornegiano, Marshal of France; the Duke of Reggio; the Duke of Dalberg; the Count de Jaucourt; Senator; General Count Bourmonville, Senator; L'Abbe de Montesquieu; General Delfolles; Baron Vissieres, Provisional Secretary of State, will perform the functions of Secretary to the Council.

The Members composing the sections of the Council of State have had to-day an audience of Monsieur.

Count Bergen addressed his Royal Highness as follows:—

"Monsieur.—The Council of State is happy at seeing the return of your Royal Highness to the Capital and the palace of your ancestors. At length the descendants of St. Louis and Henry IV. are restored to us. Our hearts belong to the King and his august family, and our thoughts, our zeal, our homage, are his due.—Our desires, Monsieur, are to be serviceable to the Sovereign and the country, to see the wounds of France healed, which is at last become the common country of the Monarch and his subjects; and to behold our august Monarch happy in the happiness of his people."

Monsieur was pleased to make a most gracious reply to this speech, in which, among other expressions, he declared, that he partook of the sentiments which the Members of the Sections of the Council of State had just expressed to him, and that the King and his Royal Highness had never doubted of their attachment and their zeal for the service of the State.

It is affirmed, that within this fortnight above 1200 state prisoners have been released in Paris and the departments with which there is a communication.

PARIS, APRIL 16.—The Emperor of Russia, attended by General Czernichef and Lord Ardel, did Marshal Ney the honour to breakfast with him to-day. On leaving the hotel of Marshal Ney, his Majesty took the road to Malmaiton, where he was to be at two o'clock.

A Lady lately speaking ill of Bonaparte in the presence of Monsieur. "Hush!" said his Highness, "don't abuse him; I could find it in my heart to raise a little flame to him in some private corner of my apartment."

PARIS, APRIL 17.—Her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria had an interview yesterday, with her august Father, at Petit Trianon. This Prince, illustrious for her virtues and her heroic devotion, will never cease to be dear to the French.

This morning Bonaparte at last set off from Fontainebleau. It is affirmed, that he yesterday demanded three libraries; that of Fontainebleau; that of the Council of State, and his private library at the Thuilleries; and, besides, all his carriages, to the number of 160—to go to an island, where there is no travelling except on foot or on horseback.

PROCLAMATION OF MARSHAL AUGEREAU TO HIS ARMY.

"VALENCE, APRIL 16th.

"Soldiers.—The Senate, interpreter of the national will, wearied of the tyrannical yoke of Napoleon Bonaparte, pronounced on the 2d April, his forfeiture and that of his family.

"A new Monarchical Constitution, equally solid and liberal, and a descendant of our ancient Kings, supply the place of Bonaparte and his despotism.

"Your ranks, your honours and your distinctions are secured to you.

"The Legislative Body, the Grand Dignitaries, the Marshals, Generals, and all the corps of the grand army have adhered to the decrees of the Senate, and Bonaparte himself, by an act, dated at Fontainebleau, the 11th April, has abdicated for himself and his heirs the thrones of France and Italy.

"SOLDIERS.—You are freed from your oaths; you are freed by the nation in whom the Sovereign resides; you are freed also, if this were necessary, by the abdication of a man who, after sacrificing millions of victims to his cruel ambition, had not the heart to die like a soldier.

"The nation calls Louis XVIII. to the Throne; a Frenchman by birth, he will be proud of your glory, and will feel sentiments of exultation at seeing himself surrounded by your Chiefs; the descendant of Henry the Fourth, he will possess his heart; he will love the soldier and the people.

"Let us then, swear fidelity to Louis the 18th, and the Constitution which presents him to us; let us display the truly French cockade, which banishes every emblem of revolution which is gone by, and you will immediately find, in the gratitude and admiration of your King and country, the just recompence of your noble labours."

"At the head-quarters of Valence, the 16th April, 1814.

"MARSHAL AUGEREAU.

PARIS, APRIL 23.—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria spends a part of every forenoon in visiting the shops of the artists, the various monuments of the capital, and, in short every thing this great city affords in the way of interest or curiosity. This day his Imperial Majesty will repair to Gros Bois, where her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Maria Louisa spends the evening. The Austrian Emperor is every where greeted with lively acclamations.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa will forthwith set out for Vienna; the bridge of Choisy has been repaired for her passage.

A considerable portion of the Russian and Prussian troops are preparing to quit France.

BONAPARTE'S DEPARTURE FOR ELBA.

The following are the curious particulars of this event. The English Officer who accompanies him is Colonel Campbell. The escort consists of from 150 to 200 men. Bertrand & Dulaulay are to accompany him to Elba.

FONTAINEBLEAU, APRIL 21.—Bonaparte set out from this town yesterday, at eleven in the forenoon, (not on the 19th, as stated in one of our Journals), followed by fourteen carriages. His escort required sixty post horses. The four Commissioners of the Allied Powers who accompany him are M. Souwallow, the Prussian General Kollhere, an English General, and another General, supposed to be an Austrian. Four Officers of his household among others, his baker, form part of his retinue. Very few military men are gone with him, and they intend, as it is reported to leave him at the place of embarkation.

At the moment of his departure, he addressed the officers and subalterns of the old guard, who were still about his person, nearly in these words:—

"I bid you farewell. For these 20 years—(how few soldiers are there left that served 20 years ago!)—that we have been together, I have been satisfied with you. I have always found you on the road to glory. All the Powers of Europe have taken up arms against me: part of my Generals have betrayed their duty, and France herself has betrayed hers—(or in other words, has abandoned the usurper to return to her legitimate Sovereign: what atrocious treason!)

"With you, and the brave men who remained faithful to me, I have for three years preferred France from civil war—(by causing even the women, who did not like to be starved, to be shot at Caen, and other places.)

"Be faithful to the new King whom France has chosen, and forsake not your dear country, which has been too long unfortunate—(A truth which nobody disputes.)

"Lament not my fate: I shall be happy when I know that you are so.

"I could have been satisfied to die: nothing would have been more easy for me; but I wish still to pursue the road to glory.—I will write the history of our achievements.

"I cannot embrace you all, but I will embrace your General. Come, General.—He embraced him.)

"Bring me the Eagle; let me embrace him too.—He embraces the Eagle.) Ah! dear Eagle, may the kisses which I give thee rebound in the years of posterity!—Farewell, my lads! Farewell, my heroes!—Come around me once more!"

The Staff, accompanied by the four Commissioners of the Allied Powers, then formed a circle around him.

Bonaparte afterwards got into his carriage. At this moment he was unable to repress his emotion, and shed some tears. At the moment of his departure he asked for Constant his first valet de chambre, but he had hid

himself, probably that he might not accompany Bonaparte, though he had the preceding day received a gratuity of 50,000 francs.

The same day, at ten o'clock at night, the Queen of Westphalia arrived at Fontainebleau, but all the post-horses being engaged in the service of Bonaparte, she could not procure any till three in the morning. She proceeds for Auxerre.

ANECDOTES OF BONAPARTE.

In the night of the 28th and 29th of March, the day before the battle that was fought in sight of the capital, a person worthy of belief, the proprietor of a chateau on the side of *la Cour de France*, attracted by the light he perceived upon the heights on that side, advanced to the crossing of the road which leads to the *Chateau de Morangies*. He beheld the Emperor's livery and five carriages coming towards Paris, without any suite or equipage, in post horses. The carriages were stopped by a French General, who appeared to come from Paris in great haste. As soon as he reached the Emperor's coach, he stopped, and the Emperor got out in great haste, as well as several persons of his suite, among whom were seen the Minister of Foreign Affairs and General Bertrand, Marshal of the Palace. The Emperor, followed by three or four persons, turned back towards the *Cour de France*, keeping on the side of the fosse.

When he reached the *Cour de France*, where all the carriages were waiting, the Emperor held a kind of conference with the officers about him. This person, who could watch the Emperor during the obscurity of the night, heard, in the midst of a hurry inseparable from retreat, that they talked of reforming an army with the wrecks of corps that had escaped from Paris, and which in their flight were scattered on all sides: his guard, even in a state of extreme disorder, had mixed with the fugitives. The Emperor had no corps with him—there were only stragglers who had lighted some fires.

The Emperor remained four hours nearly in conference. The day dawned—the person who told us this proceeded towards Longjumeau, upon the road he questioned officers and soldiers, and some did not conceal the absolute exhaustion of the troops; and almost all thought that they were marching to Orleans to be reorganized. The report is since spread that the Emperor got into his coach again and proceeded to Fontainebleau.

The following facts form a curious part of the history of Bonaparte since his fall. In his last attempt to get between the armies of the allies, he took Baron Weissenbourg prisoner, whom he carried to Fontainebleau, and who was present at his abdication. Bonaparte was very composed, and even cheerful in his conversation. He said to the Baron, "I have done what I pleased with the allies, and now I suppose they will do what they please with me." The Baron complimented him on his fortitude under such a reverse of fortune: in answer to which, he said it was wise to submit patiently to the course of events—adding that he had committed one great error. The Baron desired to know what it was—"Why," said he, "I married an Austrian Princess when I ought to have married a Russian one."—The Baron then asked him how his active mind could find employment after so busy a life?—He said, that he should retire to the study of the Mathematics, of which he had always been fond; and, pointing to some old books which he had taken with him, intimated that he had resumed his studies already.

Bonaparte said, some months ago, I do not know how I shall finish this Drama, but if I sink, people shall learn what the death pangs of a great man cost. I reserve for history a page of blood, such as its records do not yet contain. It is now said in explanation of this, that he had actually issued orders to General Lucotte to blow up all the magazines in Paris at the moment that the Allied armies should enter the city; but the General, struck with horror, refused to execute it. We mention this terrific tale, not with a wish that it should at once obtain implicit credit. At the same time, it must be owned, the explosion at Meaux furnished some ground to believe it not altogether chimerical. It is besides added, that the Emperor Alexander was so well convinced of the truth of the story, that he sent to Ge-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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(Continued from the last Page.)

General Lucotte, the Order of Waldimir set in diamonds, with a letter in approbation of his having saved the capital of his country. When he had carried the position at Montebello, he believed the Allied armies destroyed, and said, with his usual arrogance, "I am nearer Vienna than they are to Paris." He often declared, that in less than three months he would burn Munich, and plant his Eagles on the ruins of Vienna. He has kept his word with respect to Vienna, as he did with respect to Lisbon. He used to say Henry IV. was the King of the canaille. We may judge from this of his idea of the virtues of a Sovereign. This Anti-French expression, this unnatural blasphemy would suffice to prove him who could utter it unworthy of the throne.

There are some approximations of dates so striking that history will not fail to dwell upon them. On the 30th March, 1813, Bonaparte declared, that "should ever the enemy's armies be encamped on the heights of Montmartre, not a village of the provinces united constitutionally to the empire should be given up."—On the 30th March, 1814, Paris capitulated to the allied troops, who had attacked the capital on the very side of Montmartre. On the 1st of April, 1810, Bonaparte contracted a marriage which seemed to secure the Throne to him for ever. On the 1st April, 1814, the Senate declared that he had forfeited the Imperial dignity.

BONAPARTE'S LAST BULLETIN.

This paper, of which the following is a translation, was posted up at Rennes, the 5th instant.

The Bulletin, composed at Troyes, could not appear in the Paris Journals, the enemy's army having marched upon that city. The Emperor directed forced marches from Troyes on Paris. On the 31st of March, his Majesty was at Fontainebleau, there he learnt that the enemy, having arrived 24 hours before him, occupied Paris, after having encountered a strong resistance, in which he suffered great loss.

"The occupation of the capital by the enemy is a misfortune which deeply afflicts the heart of his Majesty, from which, however, there is nothing to apprehend. The presence of the Emperor and his army at the gates of Paris, will prevent the enemy from committing his usual excess in so populous a city, which it is impossible to retain without rendering his position extremely dangerous. Besides, it prevents him from detaching any thing but light troops for infesting the neighbouring departments."

"The corps of the Dukes of Tfeviso and Regusa, and that of General Compans, which had joined for the defence of the capital, were united between Epone and Paris, where his Majesty had taken a position with the whole army arrived from Troyes."

"Printed, published, and posted up, by order of the Prefect of the Department d'Isle de l'Empire, officer of the Legion of Honour."

LE BARON BONNAIR.

Rennes, 5th April, 1814."

Lord Huntingfield will be relieved, by the restoration of right in Holland, from what to many others would be no great burden—a large sum of money. As agent for some of the Dutch colonies, his Lordship has had an immense sum accumulating in his hands, of which he in vain applied to the Court of Chancery, several years since, to enable him to make a legal payment. During the war, this could not be done, and very lucky it is for the owners, that it could not.

Mr. Pitt's Speech in 1800 is so worthy of the attention of our readers, that we cannot refrain from selecting one passage, in which his views seem to have been particularly directed to the present period, and are prophetic of it.

"But, Sir, there are some Gentlemen in the House who seem to consider it already certain, that the ultimate success to which I am looking is unattainable. They suppose us only contending for the restoring of the French Monarch, which they believe to be impracticable, and deny to be desirable for this country. We have been asked in the course of this debate, Do you think you can impose Monarchy upon France, against the will of the nation? I never thought it—I never hoped it—I never wished it. I have thought, I have hoped, I have wished that the

time might come when of the Allies might so far force which keeps France give event and scope to tions of its inhabitants."

How accurate has been

EAST INDIA ELECTION.

Thursday morning, the their Report to John J in the Chair, when the fows.

Robert Clerk, Esq. 1444
David Scott, Esq. 1419
Alex. Allen, Esq. 1356
Hon. H. Lindsay, 1350
Samuel Davis, Esq. 1336

Whereupon Robert Scott, Esq. Alexander Lindsay, Samuel Davis, Esq. were declared

CONDUCT OF BONAPARTE TO THE POPE.

A narrative of what passed at Fontainebleau on the 22d and 23d January, 1814, when his Holiness the Pope was sent off from thence, has been transmitted to us from Paris by a correspondent, and the account is truly interesting.

M. de Beaumont, Bishop of Poitiers, whom Napoleon had named Archbishop of Bourges, was led several times to the Holy Father, to persuade him to agree to some arrangements. All his efforts were in vain. The Archbishop of Tours, the Bishop of Evreux, and the Cardinal Maury, were also sent. Pius VII. refused to see the Cardinal. He admitted the other Prelates, and in answer to their pressing solicitations to make some sacrifices, by which he might avert the consequences of a refusal, he said, "Leave me to die worthy of the sufferings I have endured." M. de Beaumont afterwards presented to him in writing the declaration of the Emperor, that he would consent to retire to the head of the Church, a part of his estates, provided that Pius VII. would agree to cede the other. To this the Holy Father replied, "The domains of Saint Peter are not my property; they belong to the Church; and I cannot consent to the least cession: as to the rest, tell your Emperor, that if, for my transgressions, I may never more return to Rome, my successor shall enter in triumph, in spite of all the efforts of the French Government."

M. de Beaumont shewed an inclination to justify the Emperor, and said he had the best intentions. "I depend much more on the Allied Princes than on him," said the Sovereign Pontiff. "The Prelate, alighted, desired some explanation of these words. "It does not suit me to give an explanation, nor for you to hear it," replied the head of the Church. M. de Beaumont then said it was the Emperor's intention that his Holiness should return to Rome. "It must be then with all my Cardinals," said the Sovereign Pontiff. The Bishop said that could not be at present; that the Emperor had the best intentions; but that circumstances would not allow him to permit the departure of the Cardinals for Rome at the same time. "Then," said Pius VII. "if your Emperor chuses to treat me as a mere Member of the Church (un simple Religieux), I do not forget who I am myself. I want only a voiture to carry me. All that I demand is to be at Rome, to fulfil the Functions of my pastoral charge."

The Bishop replied, that the Emperor felt what was due to his dignity, and wished to give him an honourable escort;—a Colonel would accompany his Holiness. "but," replied the Pope with dignity, "the Colonel shall not be in my carriage." M. de Beaumont departed, and a Colonel entered the apartment, and said he was commanded to accompany him to Rome. This was Saturday afternoon. The Pope said he would not depart till the next day, after he had performed his Mass. He made this declaration with so much firmness, that no answer was made; but the Colonel never quitted the apartment, nor was his Holiness suffered to speak to any person apart.

His Holiness, however, convoked all the Cardinals than at Fontainebleau, to the number of 17, and in presence of the Colonel prescribed to them three things:

1. Not to wear the decorations which they had received from the Emperor.
2. Not to accept of any treatment or of any pension from the French Government.
3. Not to go to any repast to which they might be invited by the persons attached to the Government.

On Sunday, the 23d of January, at 11 o'clock, the Holy Father was carried away from Fontainebleau, and slept that night at Orleans. They made him travel under the name of the Bishop of Imola. Afterwards the Cardinals were carried away, each by himself, and each conducted by a gens d'armee; and they were not to be told the place of their destination till after they had set out.

On the 2d, of April, it was not generally known at Paris where they were gone; when the Provisional Government published the decree, "that all obstacles to the return of his Holiness to Rome should instantly cease, and that all due honours should be paid to him."

MORNING POST.

MAY 5.

Earl Grey in the House of Lords, and Mr. Wynn in the House of Commons, last night,

attributed to her having deceived the uncourtous stranger into a belief, that she was a ship of war, by hoisting the ensign of the Squadron in India.

JULY 30th.

The Hyder Ally, lately captured by the Owen Glendower just before she struck her colors, we understand, threw overboard all the Gold Dust she had on board, which they took from some Malay praws, giving in return Bills on the Honorable Mr. Petrie at Penang. She had at the time of her capture only twenty-five men on board, although other accounts state them to be fifty. Messrs. Forbes and Brown of Penang, it is said, have purchased the Hyder Ally, which is to be converted into a Malay trader.

His Excellency the Governor General arrived at Rajmal on the 18th instant, where he continued two days. On the evening of the 21st, the Noble Earl and a large party proceeded on a hunting excursion, when they fortunately fell in with a fine large Tiger which after making several attacks on the Elephants they succeeded in destroying. On the following morning the party set out on a second excursion which afforded them excellent sport, as from the cloudy state of the weather they were able to prolong for a considerable part of the day. It was expected that the Noble Earl would remain two days at Boglepore at the house of Sir Frederick Hamilton, where another opportunity may occur for a hunting excursion.

Madras Intelligence.

AUGUST 11th.

The Honorable Company's Ship Asia, proceeding to Vizagapatam, where it is understood she is to take in Cargo, and to return here with all possible expedition, on the way to England.

The Weather at Madras has been very pleasant for some time past, the atmosphere having been much cooled, and the face of the country completely changed, and clothed with verdure, by considerable falls of Rain—greater indeed than usual at this season. The fall since the 17th ultimo, having been nearly 5 inches.

Shipping Arrivals.] August 7th, Ship Tagento, (Portuguese), Captain Joze de Aoza, from Lisbon 13th March, and Madeira 1st April,—do. Ship Julia, Captain R. W. Davies, from Calcutta 18th June,—8 h. H. M. Sloop Hecate, Captain J. Allen, from Saugor Roads 8th July.

Departures.] August 7th, H. C. Ships Winchester, Captain W. M. Far; Marquis of Huntley, Captain D. M. Leod, and Castle Huntley, Captain J. Paterson, for Penang and China.

Eleventh Calcutta Lottery.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING.

MONDAY July 25th 1814.

No. 2138 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 333, 1317 Prizes of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.
No. 5474 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 2897, 3190, 2939 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING.

THURSDAY, July 28, 1814.

No. 166 a Prize of 50,000 Rs.
No. 2746 a Ditto of 10,000 Rs.
No. 1872 a Ditto of 10,000 Rs.
No. 1268 a Ditto of 5,000 Rs.
Nos. 1930, 1432, and 2332 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

ENTRANCE OF THE KING OF FRANCE INTO LONDON.

The delay which has taken place in the King of France leaving Havre, to proceed on his way to France, has, we are concerned to say, been owing to his indisposition and infirm state. However, on Monday, his Majesty felt himself so much better, that he sent an express to the Prince Regent and his own Relatives in this country, that he would undertake the journey on Wednesday; and arrangements were made accordingly for this memorable unprecedented event, of a King of France making his public entry into the metropolis of Great Britain, accompanied by the ostensible Sovereign of these realms in the person of the Prince Regent.

Every Court arrangement was made to give way to

Calcutta Intelligence.

JULY 27th.

ELEVENTH CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

—In the 4th drawing, of the Calcutta Lottery, held on Thursday last, 5102 was drawn a prize of 20,000 Rupees. This number, we are informed, was lately sent to Meerut and has fallen to a club of Military Officers at that Station. The 5th drawing was held on Monday. On this occasion No. 2138 came up a prize of 20,000 Rupees, which Fortune, in the abundance of her c-price, allotted to Rada Kissen Byssack, a Hindoo, whose overflowing coffers, stood but little in need of this bounty. On the same day, No. 1317 was drawn a prize of 10,000 Rupees. This Ticket is held by B. Sarkies, Esq. and No. 383 drawn also on the same day, a prize of 10,000 Rupees belongs to Mr. John Joseph, an Armenian agent in Calcutta.

JULY 29th.

ROYAL SALUTE.—A royal salute was fired yesterday at noon, from the ramparts of Fort William, in honor of His Excellency Refautood-Dowlah Ruffeood-Deon Nawab Ghazeeood-Deen Hyder Khan, Bahadur Shuhamat Jung, the eldest son of the recently-deceased Nawab Vizier Saadaut Alli Khan, who, on the morning of the 12th instant, ascended the Musnud of Oude in great state; the new Prince is stated to have already acquired considerable popularity, by numerous acts of consideration and munificence.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday the Portuguese ship Camoens came to her moorings off town.

The ship Ruby, of this port, is stated to have arrived at Penang on the 2d of July; the Upton Castle, from Bombay, is mentioned in yesterday's paper, as having had a most narrow escape off Penang, having been chased and fired at three times, by an enemy's vessel—the safety of this ship and her valuable cargo, (Cotton, Ivory and Pearls,) is

suit the King of France's convenience to enter London in state, and new arrangements were made. The Duchess of Oldenburg postponed her intended journey to Windsor on Wednesday, on a visit to the Queen for some days. The Queen and Princesses on receiving notice of the King of France's intention to be in town on Wednesday, signified their Royal commands to have the honour of meeting him in London.

The Lord Chamberlain issued the following notice on the occasion, to about 200 distinguished persons—

"The Lord Chamberlain is commanded by the Prince Regent to invite—to a dress party, on Thursday evening, 21st April, at a quarter before nine o'clock, to have the honour of meeting her Majesty the Queen, and his Majesty the King of France.

"Carlton House."

Soon after four o'clock on Wednesday morning, the royal carriages and horses intended to form the procession, left London for Stanmore, there to meet the King of France.

The following Order, for the arrangement of the military part of the spectacle, was also issued:—

Horle Guards, April 20, 1814.

One Squadron of the Horse Guards to meet his Majesty at Kilburn Wells, and from thence to form his escort to Grillon's Hotel, Albermarle Street.

The following in full Dress and Parade Order:—

On Squadron of Horse Guards, with a Standard.

On hundred of the Foot Guards, and a Colour, to form his Majesty's Guards at the Hotel.

These Standard and Colours of these Guards to be ornamented with white Ribbons.

The Officers and Soldiers to wear White Cockades.

These Guards are to be at their posts at two o'clock.

The largest number of Life Guards that can be assembled for this duty, to parade in Hyde Park to-day at one o'clock; their duty will be to line the trees from Hyde Park Corner to the Hotel, and to give small detachments to aid the Foot Guards on duty at the different Park Gates.

The Yeomanry Cavalry, who, it is expected, will volunteer their services on this occasion, will assemble in Hyde Park at one o'clock; their duty will be to preserve order in the Park, and to keep clear the entrance from the Edgware Road to the west end of Oxford Street, and the entrance of the Park by Cumberland Gate.

A Subaltern's Guard, from the Foot Guards, will be stationed at one o'clock at each of the Park Gates; their orders must be positive not to permit any carriages, except those belonging to the Royal Family, to pass on the road on the east side of the Park, namely, from Cumberland Gate of Hyde Park Corner, which road must be kept clear from carriages and horsemen; every attention to the accommodation of persons coming into the Park is to be shown which is consistent with the above order, which is most positive. No carriage or horseman must, on any account, be admitted into Hyde Park after two o'clock, till the procession is passed.

The Civil Magistrates will be directed to keep all the avenues to Albermarle Street clear, for which purpose the Life Guards are to give their best assistance.

As it was generally supposed his Majesty would set out at an early hour, from the Marquis of Abercorn's, at Stanmore, all those who felt anxious to obtain a view of the procession on the road, were in motion before nine o'clock; and long before twelve, an immense concourse of people were seen to be on their way from every part of the town, towards Hyde Park Corner. From the top of Oxford Street, to that part of the Edgware road, where it is intended to unite the Regent and Paddington Canals, a row of carriages, of various descriptions, lined each side of the way. The foot way was filled with pedestrians; and the centre of the road scarcely afforded sufficient room for the immense multitude of coaches, cabriolets, landaus, gigs, and taxed cabs, which were proceeding with as much expedition as possible towards Kilburn Wells. Beyond the Regent's Canal, the obstructions, at the side of the road, were less numerous, but the centre presented a very interesting and animated spectacle. A string of carriages extended almost as far as the eye could reach, flanked by an immense body of equestrians, every individual wearing the white cockade, generally accompanied by a sprig of laurel.

The little village of Kilburn was crowded to excess—many elegant families having alighted there, and paid a very high price for windows, in the meanest tenements in consequence of a squadron of the Horse Guards being stationed there, who were to act as an escort to his Majesty from thence. It was, therefore, imagined, that some little delay would take place at Kilburn, and much anxiety prevailed to procure accommodations in so favourable a situation.

At the top of Oxford Street, at Hyde Park corner, and in Piccadilly, considerably beyond Albermarle Street, the throng of carriages, principally belonging to persons of the first rank, was so great, that much inconvenience ensued, when the procession approached; and it demanded the utmost exertions of the constables, of whom a large body were in attendance, aided by the soldiery, who paraded the streets, to make room for it to pass. Every window on the road that commanded a view of the scene, was occupied—every wall and every gate was taken possession of—every tree was inhabited. And amongst the few who were obliged to content themselves with a peep, *sub dio*, at the procession, we observed a great number of ladies, apparently holding a respectable class in society. Many of the houses on the road displayed the white flag, bearing the *fleur de lis*, and ornamented with branches of laurel. Such was the general appearance, out of town—in town, particularly in Hyde Park and its immediate neighbourhood, the bustle was still greater. The gates at the top of Oxford Street, Park Lane, Hyde Park corner and Piccadilly, were almost impassable. The carriage, which were stationed two, and even, in some instances, three deep, were filled with elegant company, principally females. The windows in Piccadilly exhibited a blaze of beauty and fashion. Many of the balconies were ornamented with festoons and *rosettes* of white ribbon, intermingled with laurel leaves. The white cockade was universally worn—and such was the joy and exultation which beamed in every countenance, and was breathed from every tongue, that one would almost suppose the scene was passing in the capital of France and not in that of Great Britain. An expression of feeling too honourable to human nature, must impress even the enemies of Great Britain with a most exalted idea of the warm feelings which ornament the British character. But who shall estimate its effect on the mind of Louis XVIII. whose disposition is known to be kind and benevolent—who,

"Per multos casus, per tot discrimina rerum," is, by the unbounding fortitude of this country, again called to the exercise of Sovereign power!

His Majesty, Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, arrived Queen's Palace, from Windsor. The Prince after giving an audience to Earl Bathurst, and dispatches from Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Mr. Sylvester, the King's Messenger, who

gent, the King of France, &c. to his mansion house, the Priory, near Stanmore, which, however, was declined.

The Prince Regent arrived at the Abercorn Arms Inn, at Stanmore, about two o'clock, where the procession was to proceed from. The town of Stanmore exhibited the most novel sight possible to be conceived; there was not a house but exhibited tokens of respect by the emblems of white—*to me, to show their zeal to a great extent, actually displayed sheet and pillow cases.* The principal part of the Nobility and Gentry of that part of the country, and in fact every person who could master a horse, went on horseback a mile out of the town, to accompany him into Stanmore; and when the King had got within a short distance of the town the populace, who had become extremely numerous, took the horses from his carriage, and drew him into town.

On the arrival of the carriage at the Abercorn Arms Inn, we are concerned to say the King was to inform, he was obliged to be lifted out of the carriage by his servants; the Prince Regent was at the door of the Inn in readiness to receive his Majesty, and his Royal Highness received him according to the custom of the French nation, by embracing him; they conversed in the French language. The King was dressed in blue and gold, resembling the Windsor uniform. The Prince Regent was dressed in full regimentals, with his Russian and English Orders. His Royal Highness was attended by besides the Lord in Waiting and Master of the Horse, Mr. Herbert, Groom in Waiting; Colonel Bloomfield, Principal Equerry; General Hammond, Equerry in Waiting; Master Smith, Page of Honour; Earl Harrington, Gold Stick, Silver Stick, in Waiting; Gentlemen Officers, &c. &c.

The procession being formed, it began to move, in the following order, at twenty minutes past three o'clock:—

One hundred Gentlemen on horse back.
Horse Trumpeters, in their splendid gold lace dress.
A numerous party of the Royal Horse Guards.
Six Royal Carriages, beautiful bays to each—the servants with white cockades. An Outrider to each carriage.

A party of the Royal Horse Guards.
The Royal Carriage, in which were the KING, on the right, the PRINCE REGENT, on his left, and a third person, we believe the Prince de Conde, opposite, drawn by eight of the Royal cream-coloured horses, and driven by the State Coachman; an Officer of the Royal Horse Guards riding at each window, and followed by a numerous party of Horse, which closed the procession.

They proceeded at a slow trot till they came to Kilburn, when they commenced a walking pace, and a groom to each horse was added.

It is impossible to describe the respect and feelings shown by the people on the road—*laurels, white ribbons, &c.* were displayed, as they were in London, in great profusion. On the entrance of the procession into Hyde Park, and as it passed through it the scene there exhibited is easier to conceive than describe; the motion of the crowd, in the wide part of the Park, was like an uncontrolled torrent. The procession arrived at Hyde Park Corner exactly at half past five o'clock, and proceeded along Piccadilly at a slow pace, amidst the shouts of the populace and congratulations of crowded Houses, the compliments of the Royal Party at Pallace Hotel, &c. Among the emblems of rejoicing, those of Devonshire House were the most conspicuous: over each gate were new English and French colours, and boughs of laurel.

When they arrived at Grillon's Hotel, in Albermarle Street, a temporary platform was made even with the passage, to prevent the King's experiencing any inconvenience from ascending the steps. The Prince Regent conducted his Majesty to his apartment, where about 100 of the French Nobility were in readiness to receive him. On entering the apartment for his reception, and receiving the obeisance of the company, his Majesty turning to the Prince Regent, addressed him in the most impressive manner, to the following effect:—

ROYAL CONVERSATION.

The following is an accurate report of the conversation which took place between the Prince Regent and the King of France, on their arrival at Grillon's, on Wednesday:—

THE PRINCE REGENT.

"Your Majesty will permit me to offer you my heartiest congratulations upon that great event which has always been amongst the warmest of my wishes, and which must eminently contribute to the happiness not only of your Majesty's people, but to the repose and happiness of all other nations. I am sure I may add, that my own sentiments and feelings are in unison with those of the universal British Nation, and that the triumph and transport with which your Majesty will be received in your own capital can scarcely exceed the joy and satisfaction which your Majesty's restoration to the Throne of your ancestors, has created in the Capital of the British Empire."

THE KING OF FRANCE.

"Your Royal Highness will accept my most

thanks for your Royal Highness for the invariable kindness which has been treated by your Royal Highness every member of your illustrious family, to your Royal Highness's Country, and to the country that I shall always ascribe, the restoration of our House to its former state, and that state of peace, to heal the wounds, to restore the peace, tranquility of all Nations."

THE PRINCE REGENT.

"I am very sensible of the honour which your Majesty's conduct with too much merit but the personal inclination and respect which I have for you, that the performance of those events which I have the honour to congratulate. May peace, happiness, and prosperity be the lot of all Nations."

OF FRANCE.

"I must allow me to add, that I shall retain the memory of the kindness and the generous protection with which your Royal Highness and your noble Nation have honoured me and all the Members of my House, and all those loyal men attached to it, during our residence in this great and happy country. May its greatness and happiness be eternal!"

His Majesty and the Prince Regent both spoke in French, and it was impossible for any one who heard them not to admire the feeling and expressive manner of the former, and the grace and animation of the latter.

His Majesty then, assisted by the Prince de Conde, and the Duke de Bourbon, taking the ribbon of the Order of Saint Spirit from his own shoulder, and the star from his breast, invested the Prince with it, declaring his happiness, that it should be upon his Royal Highness he should first have the honour of conferring that ancient order, upon his restoration.

The ceremony took place in the parlour, into which his Majesty was conducted by the Prince Regent, who, arm in arm, finding himself overcome with fatigue, his Majesty seated himself in an arm chair, with his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent and the Duchess D'Angoulême upon his right, the Duke of York on his left, the Duke de Bourbon, and Prince de Conde in front, with all his suite, surrounding him. The Marquis of Hertford and Earl Chalmers, deley were behind the chair. The Austrian, Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese Ambassadors, with the British Ministers, were also in the circle. After some farther conversation, filed with expressions of gratitude and mutual regard, his Royal Highness took his leave. At parting he saluted his Majesty several times, which was returned by his Majesty with the most tender emotion. His Royal Highness then successively saluted the Duke de Bourbon and the Prince de Conde, and taking the hand of the Duchess of Angoulême, he kissed it with fervour and devotion. His Royal Highness then entered his carriage, and drove to Carlton House, through an immense crowd, who hailed him as he passed with the most joyful acclamations.

LOUIS XVIII. KING OF FRANCE.

DOVER, APRIL 24, 1814

Amidst the thunders of pieces of cannon, and the shouts of thousands of people, it is not easy to keep one's self cool enough to be able to give an account of such a scene as I have just witnessed, in which natural objects and moral feelings tend to excite a double enthusiasm; but I shall endeavour to convey to you some faint ideas of what has been doing here. For two days past arrivals, from half-past four to half-past five, of persons of the highest rank in England and France, announced the intended embarkation of the French King at this port along the whole line of road from London to Dover there were exhibited, I am told, to the most general marks of rejoicing. White flags, white cockades, bunches of laurel and lilies, were to be seen on every side. The King of France, delighted and astonished at these proofs of unanimous respect and affection, is said to have exclaimed, "what more can my own people do for me."

A number of royal yachts and king's vessels were assembled in Dover harbour, and a large squadron of Russian and English ships of war were collected in the Downs, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Admiral of the Fleet. On Saturday morning at daylight the Lords of the Admiralty took the Fleet under command. About noon the Duke of Clarence's squadron appeared off Dover; and when it came within sight of the Admiralty flag, on board the *Royal Sovereign* fired a salute of 20 guns. Immediately after, his Royal Highness the Admiral came on shore with all his Captains, to pay their respects to the commissioners of the Admiralty the squadron firing another salute as the Admiral left his ship. This ceremony was hardly over when, about three o'clock, the huzzas and shouts of the people announced the arrival of their beloved Prince who came in his travelling coach, attended by two Noblemen of his family, and immediately drove to Mr. Fector's which had been prepared for his reception.

The Duchess of Angoulême and her suite next arrived, and the Prince Regent attended her Royal Highness on board the yacht, where the Board of Admiralty, the Admiral of the Fleet, Vice-Admiral Foley, the Russian Vice Admiral Crown, & all the Captains, both Russian and British and several other distinguished persons, were assembled to pay their respects to their Royal Highnesses. They had all the honour of kissing the Prince's hand.

About five his Majesty the King of France and his Court arrived. His Majesty, who though able to walk is not capable, from the gout, of much exertion, alighted from his carriage on the quay, close to the yacht, and immediately

went on board, leaning on the arm of the Prince Regent. It would require a larger pen than mine to describe the enthusiasm of the thousands who witnessed this singular and affecting sight. When the King of France, supported by the Regent of England, entered the vessel that was to convey him to his own dear country, the scene of the glories and of the misfortunes of his ancestors, was felt that all spirit of national rivalry was laid and the sound of the cannon that thundered from the cliffs and from the fleet, was drowned in the acclamations of the people who filled not only the streets and the windows, but covered the tops of the houses and every jutting spot of the surrounding cliffs, and had even climbed to the more dangerous situation of the masts and yards of the ships. "God bless you both" was the homely but affectionate cry of the humbler spectators of this extraordinary scene.

At six o'clock, his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses, with about forty persons, left the yacht to dinner in the eating cabin of the yacht, an apartment spacious and splendid beyond what could be supposed a ship could afford. At ten o'clock the illustrious and noble party broke up. The Regent retired to his apartments at Mr. Fector's. The Duke of Clarence and all his officers went off to their ships, which were at anchor in the roads; the Royal Family of France, except the King, accompanied the Earl and Countess of Liverpool to their house in the Castle and the King, who would have found it inconvenient to have moved about, was sumptuously and most commodiously accommodated in the yacht, where he passed the night, with his personal suite. At an early hour this morning the whole French Court assembled in the King's apartment to hear high mass, and to return thanks to Providence for its extraordinary favour and divine benefits. The ceremony was performed with suitable splendour by the Archbishop Duke of Rheims, Great Almoner to the King, and first Ecclesiastical Peer of France assisted by four Chaplains of the King. After this grateful and pious office, his Majesty held a levee at which the Corporations of Dover presented his Majesty with a Congratulatory address, which was most graciously and even affectionately received.

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

"GENTLEMEN,—I thank you from my heart for this affectionate address. This being the last town I shall be at in this country, I beg, through your persons, to convey to the good people of England, my very grateful thanks for the great kindness and civilities I have uniformly received from them, and to assure them it will ever be my study to promote the utmost cordiality between the two nations."

There had arrived from France since the King embarked, two most distinguished characters, deputed by their Sovereigns to congratulate his Majesty on his return to the throne of his ancestors; those were General Kleist from the King of Prussia, and General Pozzo di Borgo from the Emperor of Russia. The distinguished services of these gallant soldiers, so fresh in our recollection, and of which this day might be called a consequence, gave an additional interest to a scene that before seemed hardly capable of receiving any.

These Officers were honoured with private audiences of the King, as were also the Earls of Liverpool, Camden, and Buckinghamshire; Viscount Sidmouth, Lords Melville and Yarmouth; Mr. Croker and Colonel Bloomfield; the Duke de Duras, Captain of the Guards, introduced the distinguished persons to this honour.

But the moment was come when the separation was to take place; the yachts began to move in their respective orders, and his Royal Highness the Prince was now to take leave of his amiable and illustrious guests. I have heard that the parting was very affecting, and there certainly appeared a strong emotion in the countenances of the Royal persons, particularly of the Duchess D'Angoulême, who seemed to feel the extraordinary events that were passing, with that sensibility so peculiar to her; and certainly history does not afford and fancy cannot, I believe, imagine a more touching and interesting situation than that of this lovely and amiable Princess.

As the yacht passed the harbour gate, the Prince Regent and all his Ministers and suite landed and proceeded on foot, amidst the huzzas of an innumerable multitude to the outward pierhead, where he stationed himself to pay his last parting compliment to the Royal Family of France.

At this moment the yacht hoisted the Royal standard of France, and got under full sail, under salutes from the Castle, the cliffs, the western works, and the fleet; as the wind was fresh, the motion of the yacht was most rapid, and I may truly add most beautiful; but to describe to you her passing the Pier Heads, I know not how to attempt it. Try to conceive the most beautiful ship, with all her sails set, and followed by several other yachts, laden with a freight of happiness to Europe. The Sovereign of England standing on the very extreme limits of his own country, and in sight of France, to bid adieu to those who return in triumph to their native land, is, under Providence, mainly attributable to him. See him attended by his troops, surrounded by his court, and what was more magnificent than troops or courts, by thousands, and tens and twenties of thousands of his affectionate subjects, see him giving himself, to the vast multitude, the signal for three cheers, after the good old English fashion; and think what the three cheers of such an assembly, under such circumstances, must have been, while the Royal Family of France from the deck of the yacht, conveyed by their gestures their feelings of gratitude to the Prince and his people.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The whole of the road from London to Dover was one continued bustle; the villages and towns crowded to excess. A poor man a parish clerk, was pushed by the crowd under the King's carriage, and the

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Allies." The Excise-office exhibited its accus-
tomed illumination, by marking out its front
windows with rows of lamps; and in the
centre of the building appeared the words
"*Europe United*;" over which were the let-
ters "G. P. R.;" above them, the letters
G. R.;" the Prince's feathers, a star, and
the whole surmounted by a crown. The gate
of St. Helen's-place was inscribed with the
words "*The Tyrant conquered*," in large
letters, formed by lamps. The East India-
house covered its pillars with lamps, as usual,
and illuminated its centre with the same
"*Wellington*" at the top; underneath "*Al-
lies, Peace, Commerce*" in deep yellow lamps;
below the letters "G. P. R.;" and the Prin-
ce's feathers encircled by laurel. The Post-
office arched its entrance with rows of lamps,
which continued all down the passage, like
the walks at Vauxhall, and the vista was ter-
minated by a beautiful star. The Hudson's
Bay house was illuminated with a crown,
wreaths, stars, and festoons, and the words
"*Peace and Commerce*." The Thames Police-
office had a crown, with the words "*England's*

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painting was peculiarly bold and ex-
pressive. On the summit stood a bust wreath-
ed with laurel, and round it, "*The victorious
Wellington*." The tout-ensemble was among
the most striking of the evening.

In the front of the Trinity-house was dis-
played a splendid regal crown, in blue, red,
and yellow lamps, surmounting two tridents
in green, placed crosswise along the central
window intended to denote the pre-eminence
of British power on the ocean. In each wing
an anchor and cable, with other appropriate
naval devices connected to the centre by two
brilliant stars. The whole designed to be
emblematical of the naval glory, dominion,
and extended commerce of the British empire.

The house of Messrs. Garratt and Sons,
Old Swan-stairs, was illuminated with varie-
gated lamps. In the centre window was plac-
ed a bust of the late Mr. Pitt, surrounded
with the motto—"England by her firmness
has saved herself; and by her example is Europe
saved." About nine o'clock a grand display
of fire-works was exhibited on the roof of the
house.

There were great rejoicings at Southgate,
where the effigy of Bonaparte, dressed in his
uniform and decorated with all his
orders, was burnt.

the rock,
in his heart, who shall bring me
ground. Though thou exalt thyself as the
eagle, and though thou set thy nest among
the clouds, thence will I bring thee down,
saith the Lord."—Obad. 3, 4.

"Therefore, O ye Judges, be just; learn
righteousness, ye Princes of the earth."

Underneath was a representation of the em-
blems of peace, the lion sitting down with the
lamb, the implements of agriculture, the
views of a village church, and the sea in
the back ground, covered with commerce, the
whole denoting the state to which the world
may now look forward.

One of the most ingenious displays was in
front of Knight's Gas light Office, in Fleet-
street. A tree was formed of laurel leaves,
with a profusion of blossoms; the blossoms
were of gas-light, and their keen and quiver-
ing splendour threw every other into compa-
rative obscurity. A large transparency, in
an adjoining window, represented Bonaparte

flags, garlands, and transparencies, and
terminated as far as the eye could reach, and
the fineness of the evenings allowed the whole
animated exhibition to be seen in its full
beauty.

The streets were crowded, but the conduct
of the promenaders was orderly; and we have
heard of no serious accident or injury which
occurred even in the universal and unrestrain-
ed exultation of the largest metropolis of the
world.

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